

FIG. 1

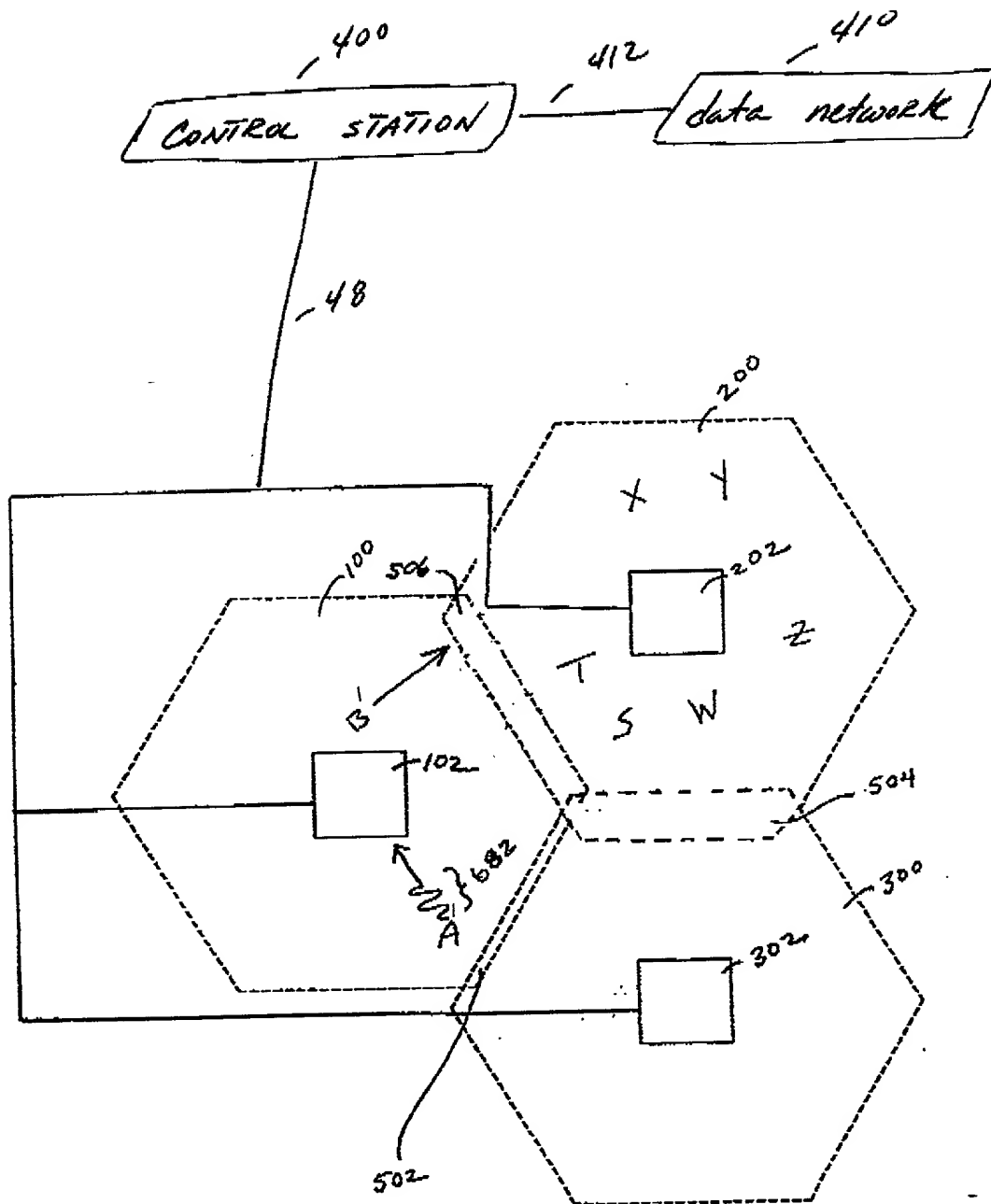


FIG. 2(a)

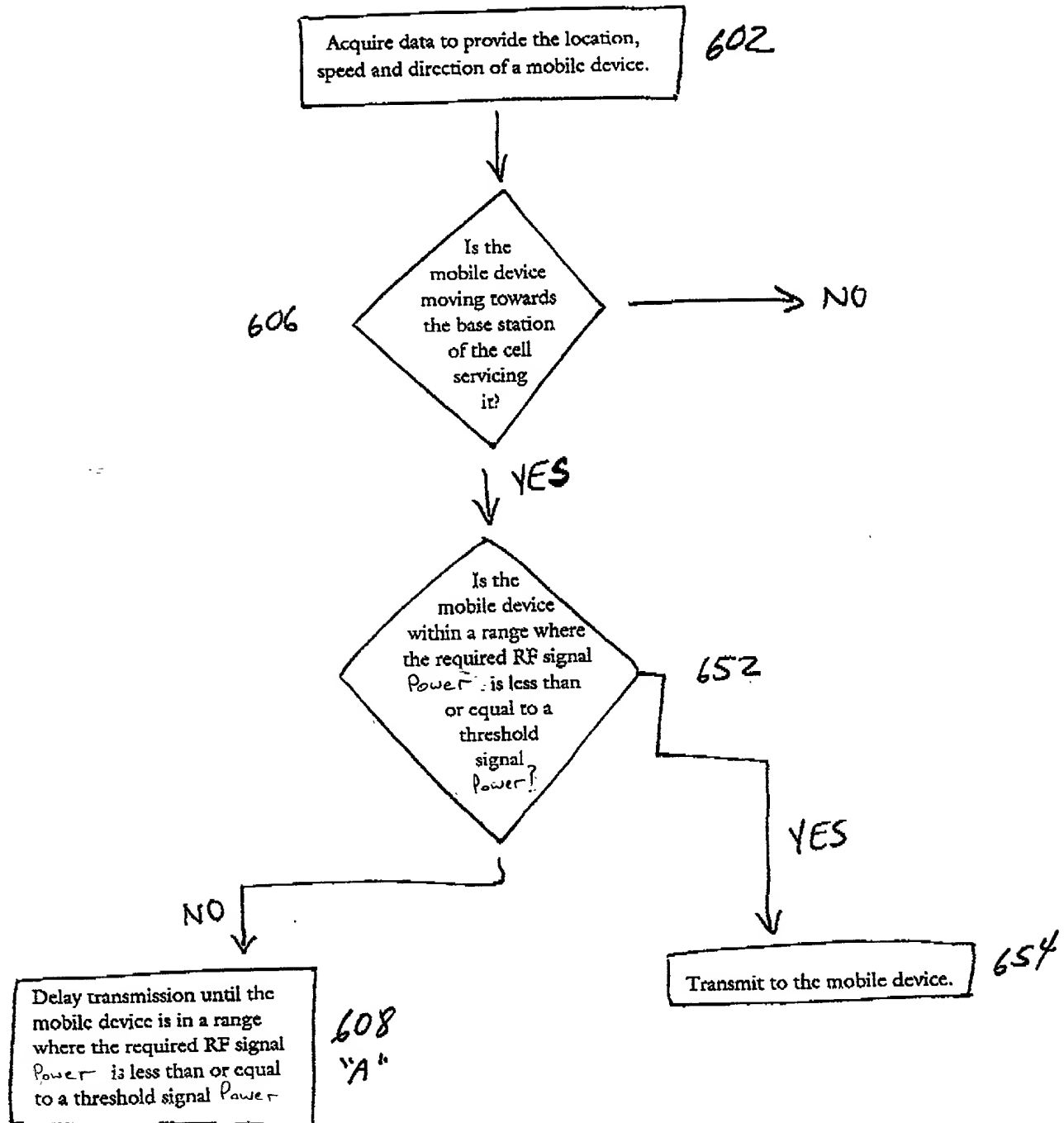


FIG 2(b)

Figure 1 consists of 12 histograms arranged in a single row. Each histogram represents the distribution of the number of non-zero elements in the vector x for a specific value of n . The x-axis for all histograms is labeled 'Number of non-zero elements' and ranges from 0 to 120. The y-axis is labeled 'Frequency' and ranges from 0 to 100. The histograms are labeled with n values: 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 110, and 120. For $n=10$, the distribution is centered around 60. As n increases, the distribution shifts to the right, with the peak frequency decreasing. For example, for $n=120$, the distribution is centered around 120.

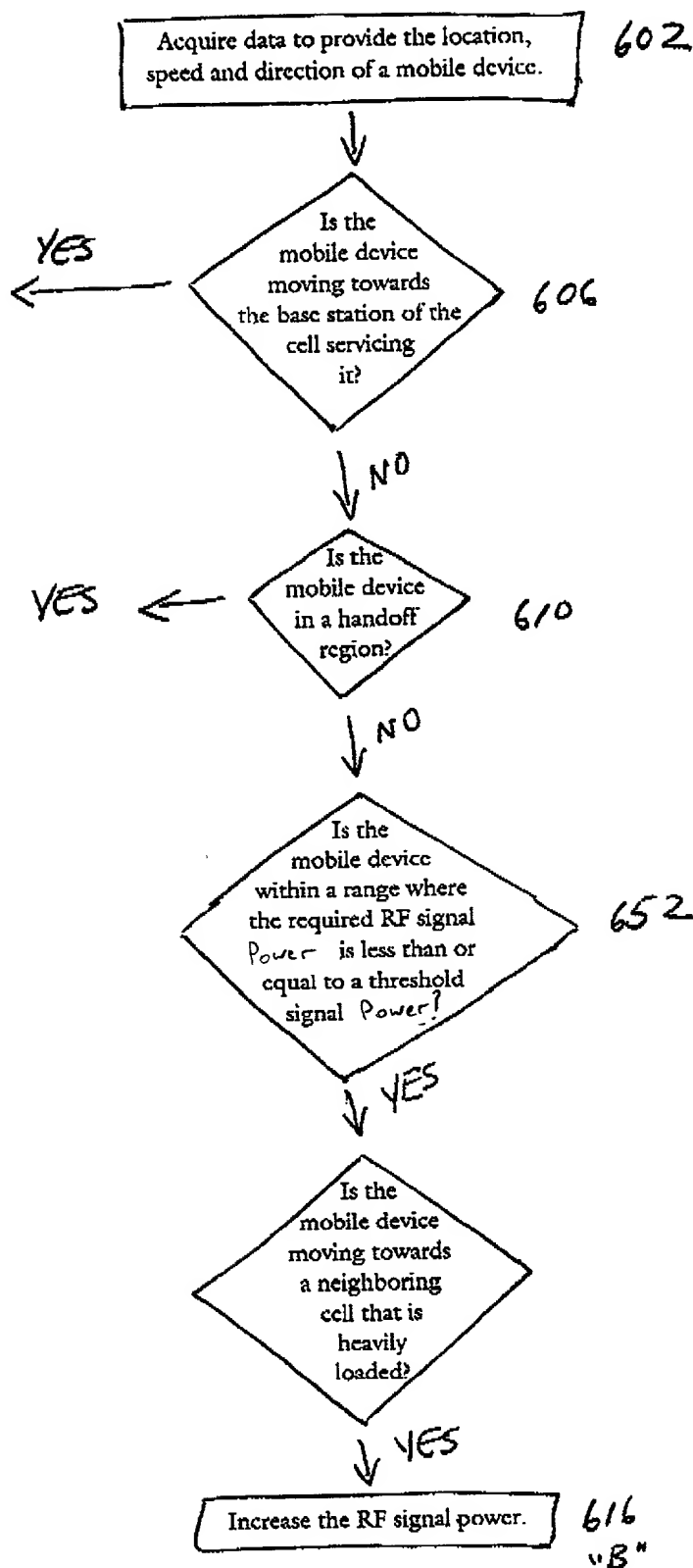


FIG. 2(c)

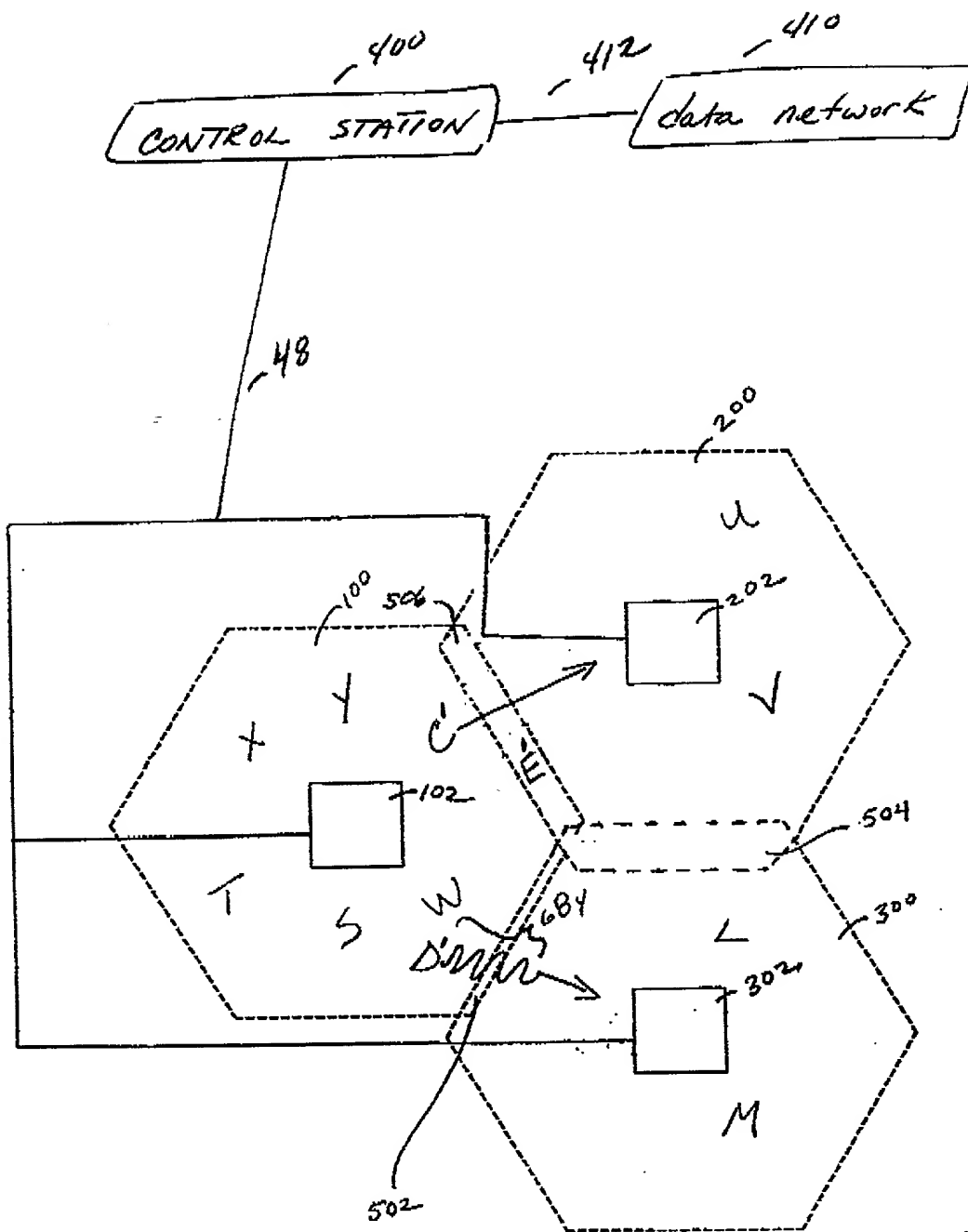


FIG. 3(a)

Acquire data to provide the location,
speed and direction of a mobile device. 602

Is the
mobile device
moving towards
a neighboring
base station? 607

↓ YES

Is the
mobile device
in a handoff
region? 610

↓ YES

Is the
cell towards
which the mobile
device is moving
lightly
loaded? 618

↓ YES

Is a data
burst
underway? 620

↓ YES

Enter soft handoff. 622
"C"

FIG. 3(b)

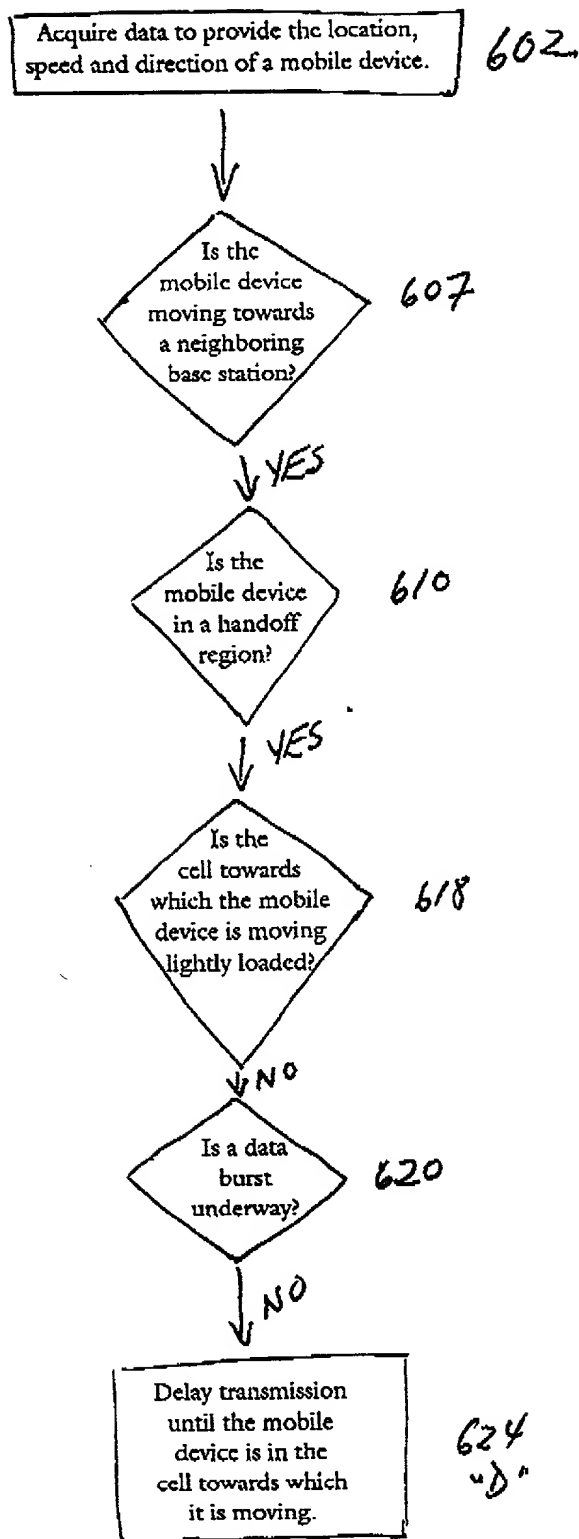


FIG. 3(c)

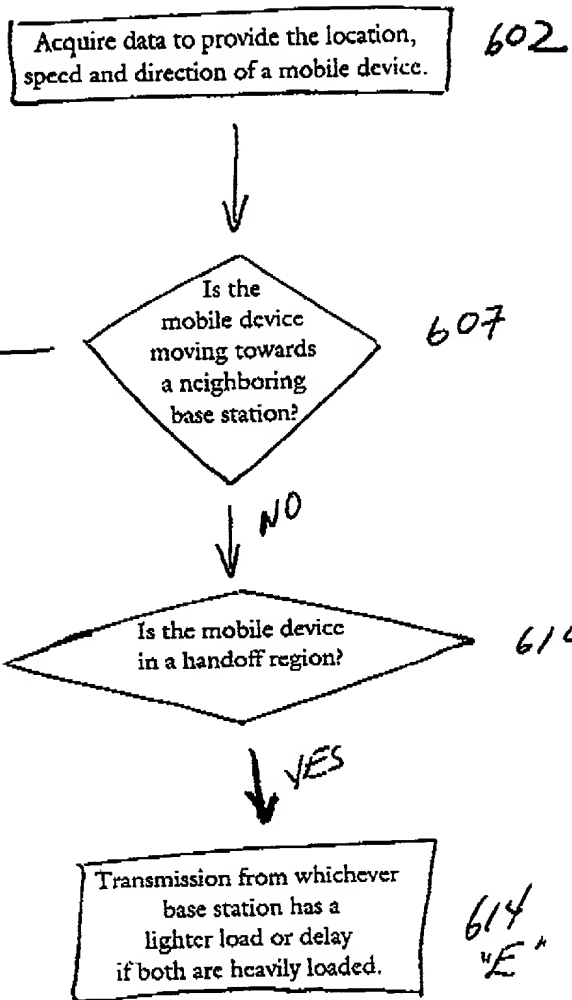


FIG. 3(d)

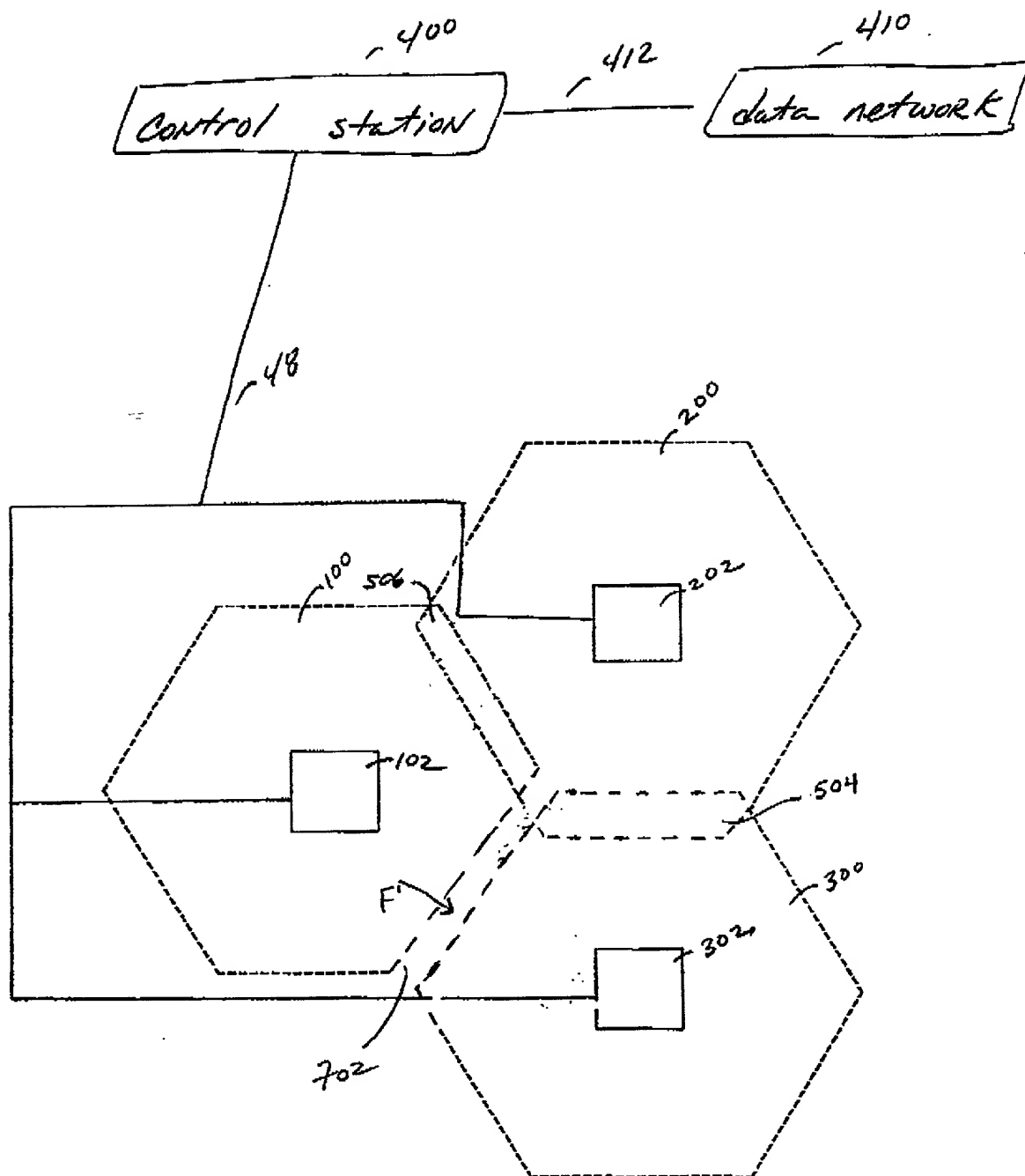


FIG. 4(a)

Downloaded from www.ascelibrary.org

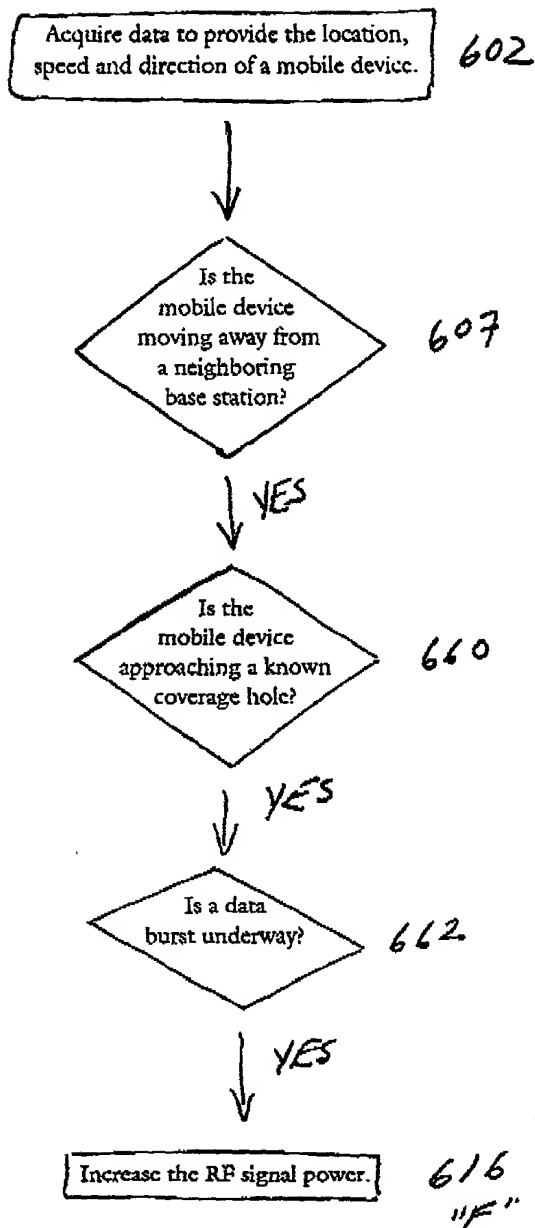


FIG. 4(b)

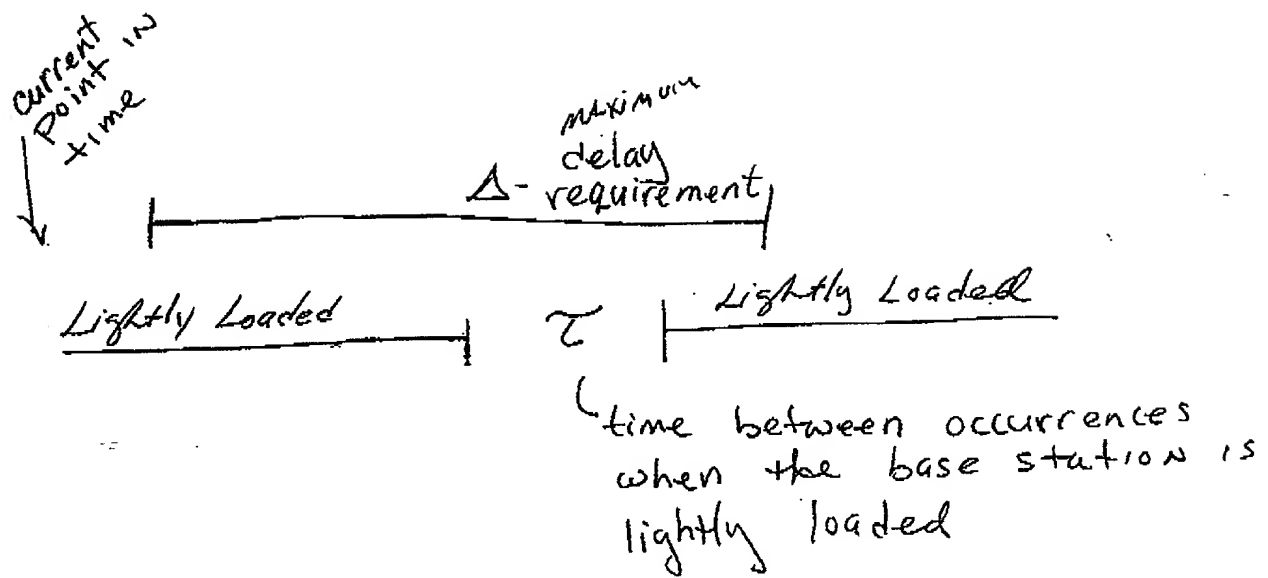


FIG. 5(a)

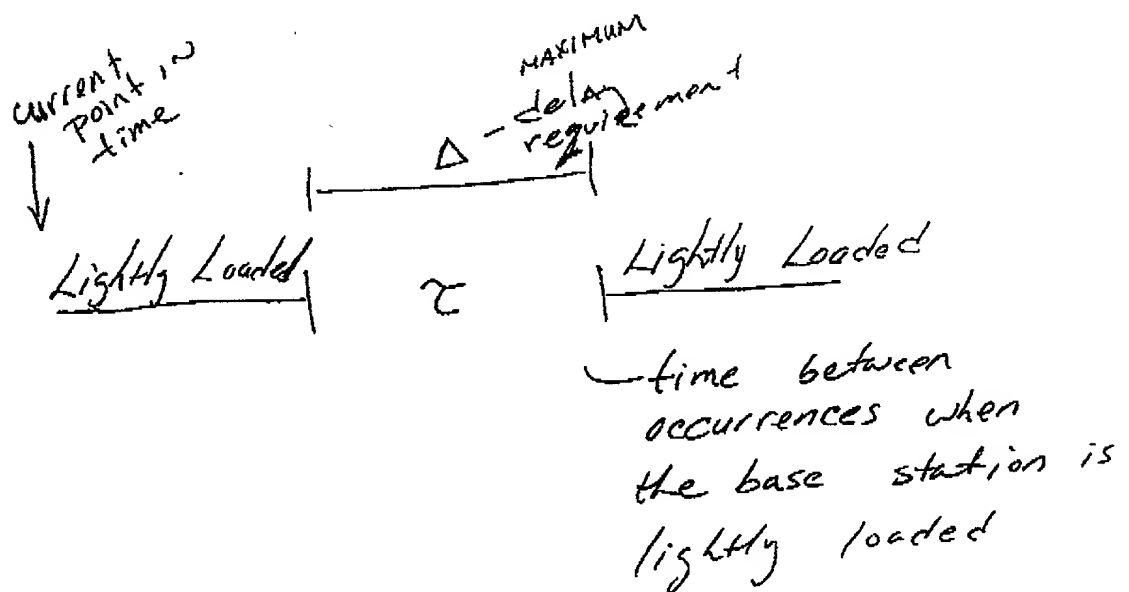


FIG. 5(b)

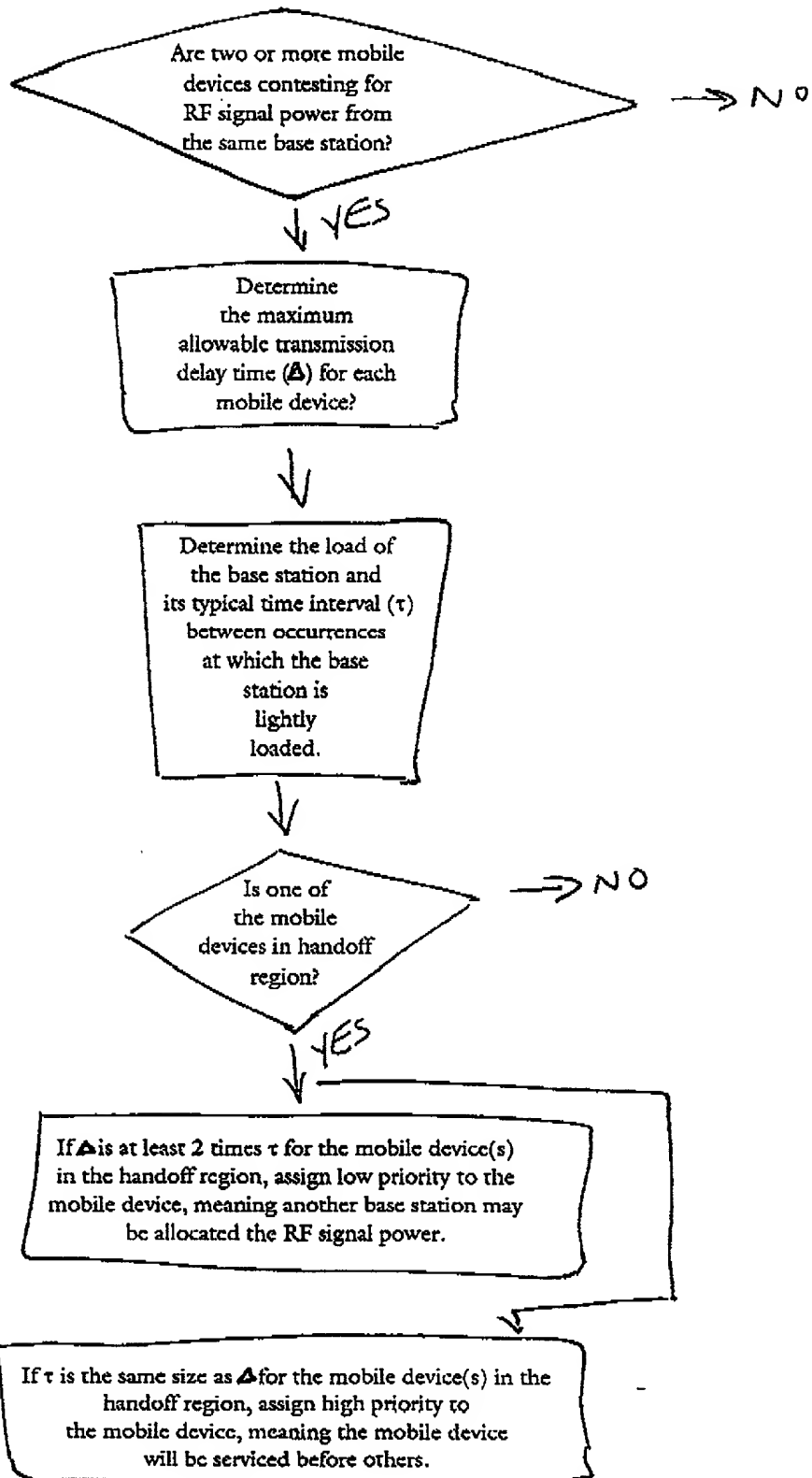


FIG. 5(c)

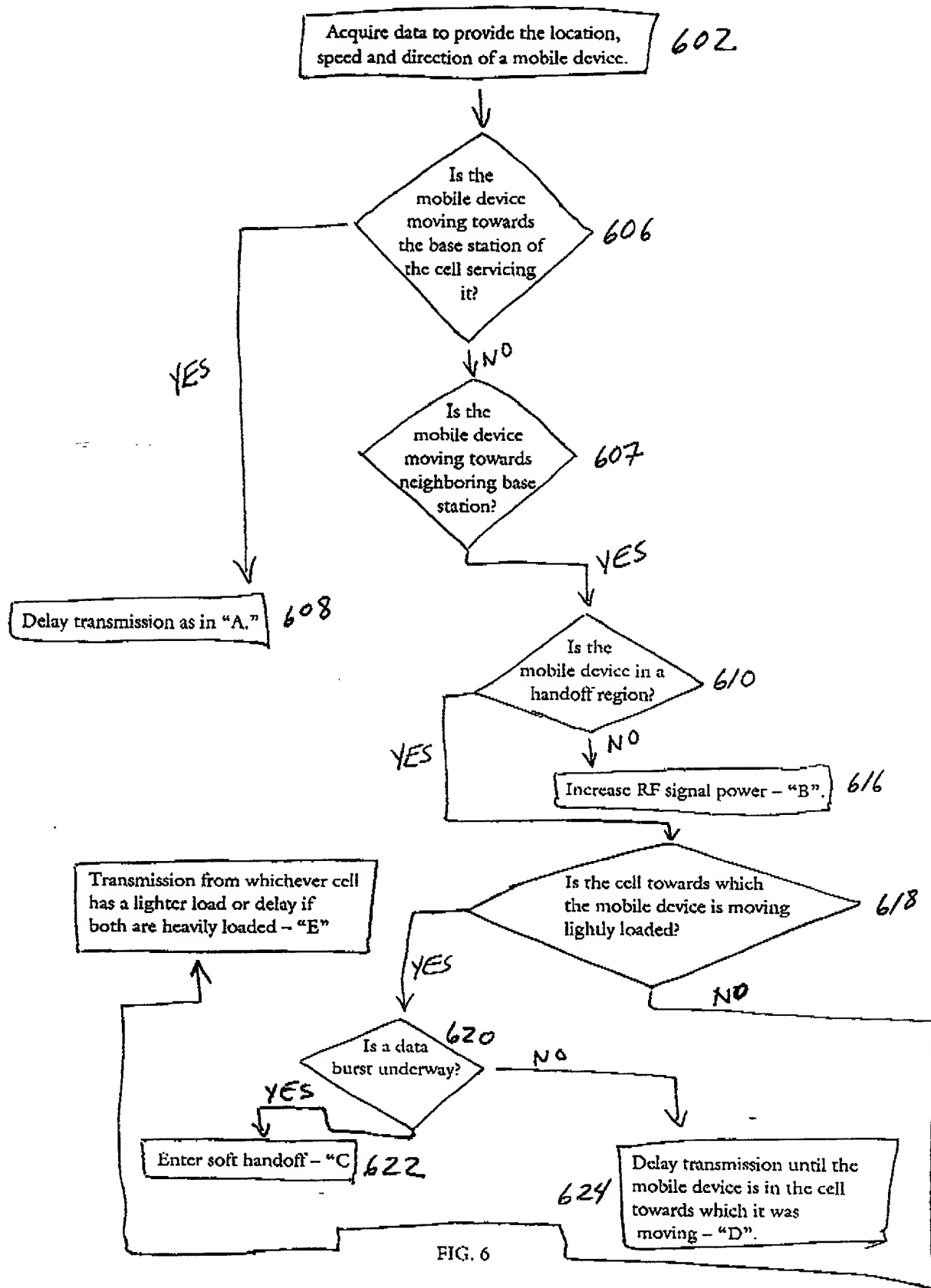


FIG. 6